The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 714.

THE WAR.

End of the Napoleonic Dynasty.

Defeat of the French Army.

Taken a Prisoner in the Hands of the Prussians.

McMahon Surrenders His Entire Army.

The Last Letter of the Emperor of the French.

Reported to Have Surrendered.

Minor Details of the Late Engagements.

The Prince Imperial Fleeing From the Wrath to Come.

Paris to Be Subdued in a Short Time.

The End of the Chapter.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

[Cable Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphed from the King's headquarters at Vendreat, near Sedan, Friday: The battle of Sedan began at 4 o'clock in the morning, September 1. Two Prussian corps were in position on the west of Sedan, having come there by a long forced march to cut off the French retreat to Mezieres. South of Sedan was the First Bavarian corps, and east, across the Meuse, the Second Bavarian corps. The Saxons were on the extreme right with the Guards. I was with the King throughout the day on the hill above St. Menge, commanding a splendid view of the valley of Meuse and the field. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians have completely surrounded Sedan, and the Bavarians have entered its fortifications, the Emperor surrendered at 5:15 p. m. His letter to the King of Prussia runs:

"As I cannot die at the head of my armies, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters at Vendreat at 7 o'clock in the morning of September 2. McMahon's whole army, comprising one hundred thousand prisoners, capitulated without conditions. The Prussians had 243,000 men engaged or left reserve; the French 120,000.

A special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Arlaud on Friday afternoon: Every hotel here is filled with French refugees from across the frontier. The frontier villages are crowded, and it is difficult to obtain anything to eat. One hundred and fifty French and one hundred German soldiers, while trespassing Belgian territory, were made prisoners and conducted to Nanner to-night. I saw also Paris refugees on the train to-night. They are not Germans, but Luxembourgers, who were expelled from Paris on account of poverty.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A dispatch just received at this office says that King William announces to Queen Augusta the surrender of the whole French army at Sedan, including the Emperor himself.

The News in London.

LONDON, Sept. 3, noon.—The news of the surrender of the Emperor and McMahon's army has created great excitement. Anxiety is evinced to learn whether hostilities have ceased and whether the occupation of Paris will be resisted.

Emperor of Germany.

LONDON, July 3.—The Germans are urging the King to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

Official Dispatch from Minister Motley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following telegram was received by the State Department this morning from Minister Motley, dated London, September 2d:

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[Signed] MOTLEY.

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The Empress enjoined Prince Napoleon to return to Paris. He has refused, and a decree has been issued stripping him of his rank of Prince and Senator.

Horrible French Soldiers Massacre their own Officers.

The Etalle, of this city, says that the French have been utterly defeated. The Emperor and McMahon are prisoners. The French soldiers massacre their own officers. Many of the latter have escaped to Belgium.

Confirmation of McMahon's Defeat.

LONDON, September 3.—The Times says Marshal McMahon, by a series of errors, has aggravated an initial error and compromised the last chance of retrieving the fortunes of France. From most of the unintelligible and contradictory telegrams, we gather that McMahon was proceeding to the relief of Metz when he was neutralized and driven by the Germans, who pursued him so closely and constantly that collisions were sure; heavy conflicts have been reported all the week. There was serious work at Sedan on Thursday, when McMahon reached the heights of Vaux, near Carignan. Thither came the Emperor on Tuesday. On that day thirty thousand of McMahon's army were attacked between Mouzon and Mezilla. This was the first battle of Bazaine reported by King William to the Queen. The French were driven on Meuse to Mouzon. The encounter on the other bank of the river had not ceased. The French were expelled from Vaux, and only forced about Wednesday between Donzy and Bazilles, with the Meuse and Chers between them and the enemy. A severe engagement occurred. The Prussians turned the French right, necessitating retirement on Sedan, before which they again renewed the fight, when they were driven into that fortress.

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[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Tribune's special correspondent telegraphed from Thionville this morning:

Battles were fought yesterday. They were bloody but decisive. They began at 3 a. m. and lasted until 3 p. m. McMahon was repulsed. The Prussians made an attack, Remy personally and furiously till half past 3 o'clock, when the firing ceased and the Prussians attached with the bayonet. McMahon was driven across the Meuse on route, it is believed, for Sedan. The surrender of McMahon is confirmed by a message sent by a number of Germans. The enemy is in force near the frontier. Two wounded officers of the 86th regiment of the line, who arrived at Thionville in the evening, admitted McMahon's retreat, but knew nothing about his surrender at Sedan.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Telegrams from Paris report the utmost agitation and excitement. Rumors of a disastrous close of the recent terrible fighting on the Belgian frontier are current, and the people are gloomy and depressed. The last hopes of the Napoleon dynasty have fallen and faded away. Trochu daily grows stronger in the confidence and sympathies of the people. The completion of defense are still working steadily for an obstinate resistance, though the general opinion seems to be that Paris will not suffer a siege.

Paris is determined to make a firm defense should the enemy invest it. Rumors are current on the boulevards that a Republic will be proclaimed, and the present committee of defense constituted the provisional government. General Trochu is rumored as the probable President of the Republic. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the meagerness and insufficiency of the official bulletins regarding events transpiring in the field.

Surrender of Bazaine Reported.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 3.—It is reported that Marshal Bazaine with his entire force in the occupation of Metz surrendered at 4 p. m. yesterday, to the army investing that fortress, on receipt of the news of the surrender of the Emperor.

Martial Law in Algeria.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Martial law has been declared in Algeria. The press are a unit in sympathy with Prussia.

The Paris fortifications are completed. Gen. Trochu is virtually dictator. My informant left Paris the 2d of September. To-day is the last day of grace.

London is wild with delight over the Prussian triumph. The streets for hours were filled with excited people. Englishmen congratulated each other as if there had been an English victory. Sympathy with Prussia was never so strongly manifested. The news of the surrender was published here by the Daily News in an extra about half-past ten this morning. The other papers soon followed, and placards were posted everywhere in the streets, and thousands of dispatches sent in every direction.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: The news is to be regarded as final. If the Emperor hopes by a hastily patched up peace to find the means to transfer the throne to his son, it is the last and greatest delusion of his life of delusions. He may find it easier to begin then to end a war. Peace is by no means certain. There is no government to make peace. Imperialism is dead, and the Orleans government or a Republic can hardly begin by a surrender. France has for the first time to act. Their eyes are for the first time opened.

The Evening Standard says Sedan is the Emperor's Waterloo. The second Empire is now overthrown.

Count Defalandit de la Bollardiere, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, died yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Sedan, via Bouillon, September 2d, midnight, says: The die is cast so far as McMahon's fine army and fortress of the Empire is concerned. All is over with France.

I have already telegraphed briefly the facts of the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, the day's fighting being terrific. The results up to the close of each were favorable to the Prussians. Thursday at daylight showed the French forces reinforced and occupying a strongly entrenched position from Bazaine's left down the railroad to Dansey and thence to Mazon on the line of the Monson railway.

At 5 o'clock the Prussians recommenced battle, making simultaneous attacks on the French front and left flank. The fighting at first was confined to artillery, both armies firing incessantly, the French evidently having weaker forces of guns than the Prussians. At noon a fierce attack made by the Prussian infantry at Dansey, with the object of weakening the French center, but after tremendous fighting the Prussians fell back. A pause seemed to take place at 1 o'clock, firing being less incessant, but was only the prelude of yet fiercer assaults. At 2 o'clock simultaneous movements were made along the whole Prussian lines, the infantry charging the French guns. At 3 o'clock the French lines, which previously stood firm, wavered, and immediately thereafter broke. The battle then became a rout.

Disaster at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Advices from Melbourne to the 16th ult. states that the Wannin Barmatic, an Indian bark, turned at sea on the 23d of May. Only thirty out of one hundred and fifty passengers were saved.

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[Special to the Sun.]

GRAVELINE, BELGIUM, Sept. 3.—I have just arrived from the left wing of the French army. Yesterday was the third day of the battle. It began in the morning at Donzy, near Sedan. I don't know anything of other parts of the line. The left wing was badly defeated. One corps was obliged to cross the frontier at Sugay. It entered at Bakan. This is a violation of Belgian neutrality. I am going there and will be able to-night to be more affirmative. The French cavalry, as far as I can judge, is cut to pieces. The artillery was also badly handled, but indication for judging the results is to follow the armies. The fights began on the first day at Beaumont, the second day at Monzy, the third day at Donzy, and from a fugitive who came from Mezieres and got along with me I learn that the first was expected to be renewed to-day at Vallers or Messlers.

Great Enthusiasm at Berlin.

BERLIN, September 3.—The receipt of the news that the Emperor and McMahon were captured, has occasioned the most prodigious enthusiasm. People throng the streets, moving in ranks, with arms linked, singing patriotic songs, shouting and exhibiting every other sign of enthusiasm.

A crowd assembled before the palace, when, in response to the cheering, the Queen appeared and made a short address. All the schools were closed and the children were given a holiday. The Monument of Frederick II was literally buried in flags. Demonstrations were made in front of the residences of Count Bismarck, Baron Dematick and Minister of War De Roon. The shops and stores were mostly closed and the day given up to festivity and rejoicing.

Germans Angry With England.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The cattle plague is prevalent in some parts of Prussia.

Germans angry with England and Italy for furnishing arms to France.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 3, P. M.—Continental securities here tend strongly upward, French being an exception. In consequence of political news, Turkish is on offer, without possibility of fixing prices, which, however, tend generally upward. Consols closed at 92¾. American securities firmer and higher; sounds, 6s, 92¾; 6s, old, 89¾; 5-20s, 86¾. Railroads quiet; Erie, 17¾; Illinois, 112; Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Cotton closed excited; uplands, Orleans, 9¾d. Sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Cotton at Salem, Sept. 3, 10¼d. Wheat, Western Red, 8s. 5d @8s. 7d.; winter, 8s. 5d.@8s. 9d. Western flour, 24s. 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 27s. 6d. Oats, 2s. 10d@2s. 11d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 39s. 6d. Pork quiet at 120s. Beef, 104s. Lard firm at 73s. Cheese, 53s. 6d. Bacon, 60s. for short cut. Tobacco, for Cumberland cut. Spirits petroleum, 12½; refined, 1s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Refined petroleum buoyant at 1s. 6d. Calcutta linseed nominal at 60@62s. 6d. Linseed oil buoyant at £37 10s. Sugar firm. Tallow firm at 46s 6d. Sperm in decline quiet.

ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—Petroleum buoyant at 60 francs.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—The Cunard steamer Abyssinia, from New York, touched here to day.

☞ A young man at Albany went to a house of ill repute, a few days since, to try to reclaim his sister, who has resided there for some time, but, instead of appreciating his kindness, she called several bloodthirsty ruffians about her and had him beaten so cruelly that he was obliged to be removed on a stretcher.

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☞ Kid gloves are promised next season at greatly reduced prices, and are to be worn six buttons long so as to require seven or eight buttons to fasten them.

☞ It is a curious fact that Baron von Moltke, in his long life of 70 years, has never commanded a regiment in the field.

☞ The Figaro gives the following episode of the battle of Reichshoffen: "Two Turcos were carrying off an ambulance on which was one of their comrades, an old white-haired man, mortally wounded in the chest. It was combined a Marabout, for, feeling his last approaching, he stopped the two Turkos, who knelt down while he gave them his benediction. On this the men kissed his hands and feet, with sobs and groans, and he proceeded with their burden, in the midst of a hail of balls and a shower of grape."

☞ An Albany damsel asked one of her fellow-boarders, a stylish dry goods clerk, as the breakfast table, "Is your mouth open or shut by nature?" He blushingly gave it an when the answer caused him to blush still more: "Because it's all down."

☞ The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry recently wrote from Dalkeith to order some wire knotter, similar his letter, as is customary with peers, "Buccleuch & Queensberry." The manufacturer, in happy ignorance, took his correspondent was a peer, or perhaps, with malicious intent to cast ridicule upon His Grace, addressed him as "Mount Buccleuch & Queensberry, Dalkeith." ☞

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JEFFERSONVILLE.

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The County Commissioners convene to-morrow.

The travel on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad is visibly increasing.

Only one small case in the City Court yesterday.

Circuit Court convenes in Charlestown next Monday.

The Common Pleas Court convenes in Charlestown next Monday week, September 12th.

The new Rose Hill Mission Sunday-school building will be dedicated next Sunday.

Constant Furlingeau left for Lawrenceburg last evening, for a short absence.

Thomas I. Hazzell, of Cherry Hill, Ky., left the city.

The poor-house only cost $617 80 for the year ending September 1st.

During the year ending September 1st, seven small-pox cases were treated in the poor-house, only one of which died.

The blacksmith-shops and foundery of the Ohio Falls Car works suspended operations yesterday for one week.

Rev. Terrence, of Charlestown, on Wednesday evening, married Joseph Sandall to Miss Hattie Gilsey, of that city.

Martin Noonn, a laborer in the Ohio and Mississippi railroad depot, had his toes accidentally mashed yesterday morning.

George B. Fertig has opened a general ticket agency at the portico, New Albany and other points to all points North, East, South and West.

Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Austin has resigned his pastorate of the St. Paul's Episcopal church of this city. He goes to assume charge of the Episcopal church in Terre Haute this week.

Mischievous boys continue to tear posters off Patterson's bill-board. If this practice is continued, the young urchins will certainly be prosecuted.

Contrary to the announcement of last Sunday there will be no services, save Sunday School, at 9 a. m. at St. Paul's Episcopal church to-day. Evening services, till a vector be secured, will be suspended.

Rev. John M. Wilson will address the convicts of the Southern prison at 3 p. m. this day, on the subject of temperance. His well-known abilities as an orator and sound thinker warrant the anticipation of something extraordinary.

Mr. John H. Mitchell, a very estimable young man of Charlestown, is about to leave that city and enter the dry goods business in Augusta, Ark., on the White river. His many friends wish that success may attend him.

Our German fellow-citizens are making great preparations for the ball which is to be given in the Mozart Hall next Thursday night under the auspices of the Jeffersonville Sangerbund. The proceeds will go to the relief of German sufferers in the German-Franco war. The object is purely charitable, and should, of course, receive a hearty support.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MESSRS. Cook & Coddington having established themselves at the corner of Chestnut and Wall streets, they are now prepared to accommodate people with the very best Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, Pomeroy and other standard coals at the lowest cash rates.

The teachers of the public schools of this city of Jeffersonville are requested by the Board of Trustees to meet Prof. Tarpor, President of the High School, at the new college building, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of classifying and assigning the pupils to their proper places in the schools.

N. FIELD, President.

Bismarck on Austria and Russia.

The remarks of Count Bismarck to the correspondent of a London journal, in September, 1867, possesses considerable interest at present. Being asked what view he took of the meeting of the French and Austrian Emperors at Salzburg, and whether the informants and inventions of an excited journalism had had any effect upon him, "None, whatever," the Count answered, "what I have heard about and think of the Salzburg affair is embodied in my circular of the 7th; and neither I nor any chief reasonable man believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, or feared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia. Austria cannot be the ally of France against Germany, for the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We Prussians have no Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her might round an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional Austria, who, if not as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in the other provinces full play, I of Salzburg and Austria, in case of failure, as some ill-natured people seem to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever." Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, Count Bismarck thus expressed himself regarding Russia: "I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real condition is. I do. Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like, perhaps, to assert them, but she cannot do so. Her financial and moral position precludes her from half measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her, but she has diminished her strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unmalleable, but she is like a strong and healthy man. Attacked by indigestion, if he would only lay up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his illness, and he will rise as strong as ever. But he is not by the union going out, walking about, and transacting business abroad just as if he were well, his malady will probably be firmly fixed upon him, and he will come to serious straits. Two or three days in the life of a man, mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the life a nation."

Louis Napoleon Financially.

[London Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Louis Napoleon has enough invested in the English funds to bring him in an income of £100,000 a year. Upon this fact you may rely. Probably an equal sum stands invested elsewhere. This, in my case, would his be that is vulgarly termed a "fine income." Never had a human being better chances of making money, and few have better reason to know its value. He had his hand upon the bourses of Europe. A word—nay, a frown—was enough at one time to put half the broker on the continent into a cold sweat. If he wanted half a million francs, he had but to make a speech or to put a few words in the Moniteur. All his old chums and supporters became rich like Croesus. Mole, the wire the biggest (and poorest) scamps in France, but all became millionaires, and the French Republic has been from the first a swindle. The day will come when a series of facts will be published concerning it which will disgust the world. There are men in France who could tell it, and who are humane among them dread the effect of the revelations.

Among the classes who have flattered the Imperial court and thrown incense in the Emperor's path, a certain set of Americans at Paris must ever be numbered. For a genuine, benumbing, "Yankee-bug" toady, commend me to a New Yorker who comes over to live at Paris, and to buy his way into what is called good society. These people have brought the reputation upon the American character by their tasteless adulation and obtrusive fawning. Even General Dix was not free from it, and his name is always the occasion of a sneer and a biting sarcasm amongst French Republicans.

How Parisian Women Would Imitate the Women of Carthage.

[Paris Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.]

Before closing my letter, I wish to give a true story illustrative of the real value of Parisian patriotism. In the Faubourg St. Honoré lives a widow who had been an Imperial senator with some little reputation as a political economist. A professor of the French institute a day or two ago gave a glorious lesson in ancient history to the young ladies, and in the course of his lecture adverted to the admirable patriotism of the Carthaginian ladies, who cut off their hair to serve as bowstrings for the Punic archers.

"They were very stupid, those Carthaginians," the once renowned lady demanded, a young person of twelve years of age, contemplating her own glossy locks with evident satisfaction. "I should have kept mine to charm the Roman warriors with them; mamma, have been some good matches among them; I wonder if there are any *beau parts* among the Prussians, mamma?" The professor looked aghast, but the mamma entered into her child's spirit, and replied that she had no doubt there were many; that all the Prussian officers were of the nobility, and as the Germans were notoriously a thrifty race, there were sure to be some good fortunes, too, and that for her part, she did not care how soon they came. "Madame," interrupted the indignant professor, "I am known to be a republican, heart and soul; but nothing will induce me to stay one day in Paris after such treasonable conduct is not only tolerated but encouraged. Good morning!"

☞ The St. Louis Times says: "Most of our citizens are doubtless familiar with the early history of the negress, Mrs. Holland, who for many years resided near Cheltenham. She was the mistress of a former City Collector, and was the mother of three children. Unlike most of her class, she amassed a small but tortuous amount of money, $20,000. She was unusually proud of her children, and upon her daughter, a light colored and decidedly pretty girl, she bestowed a liberal education. Frequently during the time she should marry a white man. Like most females, she felt the thrill of early love, and some time ago eloped with their coachman, James Madison, a coal black specimen, and went to Boone county to live. This unfaithful act greatly incensed the mother, and she brooded over revenge until her mind became diseased, and following them, she deliberately plunged a knife into her son-in-law's vitals, producing almost instant death. She was tried a few days ago, and acquitted on the ground of insanity."

☞ A curious and somewhat irregular contribution to the exigencies of the war has just been made by certain adventurous gentlemen at Torgau, on the Elbe. It appears there was a tradition in that neighborhood that in 1813 a French detachment, while retreating before the Prussians, had sunk its money chest in the river. The story had long dwindled down to the uncertain outlines of a mere legendary tale, and was regarded as one of the many interesting anecdotes with which imagination has enlivened the history of those memorable times. Some how or other, however, some Torgauers reminded of it by current events, determined to institute a search, which, wonderful to relate, resulted in the discovery of the treasure trove. The whole of the money, amounting to several thousand thalers, has been handed over to the government, and will now furnish ammunition against the grandsons of its former owners.

☞ A curious and somewhat irregular contribution to the exigencies of the war has just been made by certain adventurous gentlemen at Torgau, on the Elbe. It appears there was a tradition in that neighborhood that in 1813 a French detachment, while retreating before the Prussians, had sunk its money chest in the river. The story had long dwindled down to the uncertain outlines of a mere legendary tale, and was regarded as one of the many interesting anecdotes with which imagination has enlivened the history of those memorable times. Some how or other, however, some Torgauers reminded of it by current events, determined to institute a search, which, wonderful to relate, resulted in the discovery of the treasure trove. The whole of the money, amounting to several thousand thalers, has been handed over to the government, and will now furnish ammunition against the grandsons of its former owners.

☞ It is a curious fact that Baron von Moltke, in his long life of 70 years, has never commanded a regiment in the field.

☞ A young man at Albany went to a house of ill repute, a few days since, to try to reclaim his sister, who has resided there for some time, but, instead of appreciating his kindness, she called several bloodthirsty ruffians about her and had him beaten so cruelly that he was obliged to be removed on a stretcher.

☞ Kid gloves are promised next season at greatly reduced prices, and are to be worn six buttons long so as to require seven or eight buttons to fasten them.

☞ It is a curious fact that Baron von Moltke, in his long life of 70 years, has never commanded a regiment in the field.

☞ The Figaro gives the following episode of the battle of Reichshoffen: "Two Turcos were carrying off an ambulance on which was one of their comrades, an old white-haired man, mortally wounded in the chest. It was combined a Marabout, for, feeling his last approaching, he stopped the two Turkos, who knelt down while he gave them his benediction. On this the men kissed his hands and feet, with sobs and groans, and he proceeded with their burden, in the midst of a hail of balls and a shower of grape."

☞ An Albany damsel asked one of her fellow-boarders, a stylish dry goods clerk, as the breakfast table, "Is your mouth open or shut by nature?" He blushingly gave it an when the answer caused him to blush still more: "Because it's all down."

☞ The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry recently wrote from Dalkeith to order some wire knotter, similar his letter, as is customary with peers, "Buccleuch & Queensberry." The manufacturer, in happy ignorance, took his correspondent was a peer, or perhaps, with malicious intent to cast ridicule upon His Grace, addressed him as "Mount Buccleuch & Queensberry, Dalkeith." ☞

NEW YORK.

Napoleon's Surrender Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A special to the New York Telegram says a special dispatch, dated September 3d, furnishes us with reliable information confirming the purport of the telegram, from King William to the Queen of Prussia, dated Sedan, September 2d.

Excitement in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The news of the surrender of Napoleon comes through the regular Associated Press channels, through special dispatches to various bankers, and to private individuals. It causes great excitement.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—P. M.

The money market is steady at 5@6 per cent on call loans.

The bank statement shows a continued loss in the reserve, but is more favorable than was generally expected. There is a little currency going to the interior. The following is the

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$271,316,145
do decrease	2,072,859
Specie	16,253,493
do decrease	1,358,951
Circulation	32,734,627
do decrease	186,251
Deposits	200,691,549
do decrease	1,375,347
Legal-tenders	60,730,772
do increase	771,059

Sterling exchange is nominal at 9¾.

The gold market was active and excited, but very weak; opened at 113¾, sold down to 113 on the news of the surrender of Bazaine, and large sales of long gold for account of parties who were recently prominent bulls in the market. Late in the day there was a recovery to 113¾ on a rumor that Trochu had proclaimed a Republic in France, but the price finally closed at 113¼@113½. The carrying rates were 1, 2, 3 and 4 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $20,000,000. The exports of specie to-day were $411,200 and for the week $1,038,346.

Government bond market is quiet but very strong. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114@115		
Coupons of '62	113@113¼		
Coupons of '64	113@113¼		
Coupons of '65	113@113¼		
Do new	113½@113¾		
Coupons of '67	113¾@113¾		
Coupons of '68	113¾@113¾		
Ten-forties	109½@109¾		
Currency 6s	113¼@113½		

Stamps bonds are quiet but firm. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90@	New Virginia	67½@
Old Ten	75@	Old N. Carolina	15@
New Tenn	66½@	New N. Car. 5	@
Old Virginia	62¾@		

The stock market is firm and higher, although not quite up to the extreme point of the day. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	81¼	Illinois Central	137
Cumberland	31	Pittsburg	105¼
Western U. Tel	39¾	Northwestern	82
Quicksilver	4¾	Do preferred	86
Mail Company	5	Stock Island	114
Do preferred	9¾	N. Jersey Cen'l	101
Boston Water P.	12	St. Paul	32
Adams Express	68¼	Do preferred	53
Wells & Fargo	19¾	Tol. & Wabash	52¾
American Express	51	Do preferred	75
U. S. Express	47	Fort Wayne	94
Pacific Mail	60¾	Terre Haute	8
N. Y. Cen'l, con.	96¾	Do preferred	54
N. Y. Cen'l, scrip	81½	Chic. & Alton	113
Erie	17¾	Do preferred	115
Erie preferred	48	Ohio & Miss'ippi	36¾
Hartford	130	C. C. & I. C.	75
Do preferred	138	C. C. & C.	38
Reading	97¾	Burlington	140
Mich. Central	91¼	Mich. Cent. pref'd	115
Lake Shore	89¾	Hartf'd & Erie	2¾

Sub-treasury balance, gold $93,303,315
Do. Currency 12,063,136

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$3,832,797
General merchandise	4,116,313

CINCINNATI.

Sam. Cary Nominated for Congress—The German News.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated officers to-day. Among the number is A. B. Champion, late President of the Red Stocking Base Ball Club, who is nominated for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Second District Convention took a recess in the morning, till after the county convention. Upon re-assembling, Messrs. Geo. W. G. Groesbeck, W. Oliver, S. F. Hunt and S. F. Cary were presented. Groesbeck declined by letter, Oliver by a friend, and Hunt and Cary were nominated by acclamation. He made a speech accepting the nomination.

Profound sensation is created amongst the Germans, especially the army of the Rhine, by the surrender of the French army and Emperor.

Hon. Milton Saylor was nominated for Congress in the Ninth Ohio District by the Democratic Convention this morning, receiving one hundred and forty-one votes in one hundred and seventy-seven cast.

ST. LOUIS.

German Jollification Over the War News.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—There has been much excitement and general rejoicing among the Germans to-day over the war news. A grand German festival is to be held at Concordia Hall to-morrow for the benefit of the disabled wounded and widows and orphans, which at present promises to be one of the most triumphant affairs the Germans have had in this city.

Late news of the brilliant successes of the Prussians has increased the enthusiasm tenfold, and five thousand people are expected to be there. A grand chorus of chosen voices will participate, numbering three hundred and fifteen voices, and the orchestra will be composed of the best musicians in the city. The musical programme is of the very finest character.

Fenian Raid Claims.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—The Daily Telegraph says Hon. Mr. Howe's mission to England has been productive of important results; and that in future Canada will have a voice in any modifications that may be made in the Treasury regulations, and that Canadian claims for losses sustained in Fenian raids will be put on the same footing as the Alabama question.

Fire.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 3.—Partial reports of the insurance losses by the great fire in Canton, Mass., received here, are as follows: Atlas, $25,000; Phoenix, $20,000; Hartford, $21,000, all of this city; Home, of New York, $16,000, and Home, of New Haven, $30,000.

There is but a few days' supply of water in the reservoir, and, if rain does not come soon, pumping from the Connecticut river will have again to be resorted to.

Will It End the War.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle of yesterday.]

We have to-day the exciting report that McMahon's army has surrendered, and that the Emperor Napoleon III. has placed himself in the hands of the Prussian King. Suppose The fight of the last few days has been most disastrous to the French arms. Whatever the previous observations have contradicted, the grand result is now clearly seen by all the world. The victorious German armies are now masters of the field. McMahon is wounded and is the prisoner of King William. The French Emperor, so far from exercising any further sovereignty, is no longer master of his sword, and King William is to tell him where he may reside.

There are other French troops yet, it may be said, and the Germans, who have suffered heavily, are not in a condition to move on Paris in haste. When they reach that city, they will find it not quite unprepared to stand a siege. How long such an treatment might be held out against, under a desperate resolution, we will not undertake to say. It is obvious, however, that the great German victories on the Rhine have greatly diminished the probability that the French people will offer further resistance, provided the Prussian army offer generous terms to the conquered. In this hour of triumph will they have the wise moderation to do this?

The Empress Regent is nominally at the head of the Government of France, and Count Palikao is ostensibly her Prime Minister. The King of Prussia will certainly not treat with them on any other basis than an absolute surrender of political power by the Napoleon family, and their perpetual exclusion from the throne of France. To this they will hardly agree. Will the French nation, then, revolutionize against their present rulers, to accept new ones at the hands of Prussia? Certainly not on the ground of popular feeling. Will they try once more the experiment of establishing a Republic? And should they do so, will King William, the avowed champion of the old political dogma of the "divine right of k

LOUISVILLE AGAIN.

Five Years Ago by a Cincinnati Correspondent.

A SEVERE ARTICLE.

[Letter in the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Falls City is interesting herself very much about the fall leaves, and if Indian summer is to be celebrated as they would be in Cincinnati, where she will get a larger trade between now and Christmas than at any previous period of the year, I hold shiloh for the fifteen with electrical sparks, which ignited everything of a combustible nature they came in contact with. One man relates that he saw a meteor fall of fire coming in south west over the woods near his house, and that, striking in a field near by, it bounded some five hundred feet high and descended on the roof of his barn, which immediately burst into flames. He managed to get out a few articles, but the building, with a greater portion of its contents, was consumed. Others say that the fires which raged in the woods some distance off did not reach his farm at all, and the house, barn and crops miraculously escaped destruction.

BAD WEATHERING.

Sad stories are told of the circumstances under which the sick and infirm, having passed his eightieth year, in a wagon to drive away from the advancing flames. The fire were so dense, they, that night, at one time, came overcome with the heat and smoke, and twice fell from the wagon into the road. Twice his niece lifted him in, and urged on the horse with voice and whip. A third time she found the passenger lost his hold and fell out. The fire were then abreast of the wagon on each side, and fearful tongues of flame were licking higher and thicker. The young woman, in describing the scene afterwards, said that every bit of strength left her, and that she knew, she would be useless to again attempt to lift her uncle into the wagon. She drove on and escaped the fate which befell the old man, if, indeed, he lay. Strange to say, his wife was in a place of safety not many yards away, but no human cries could have been heard above the terrible roar of the fire.

Some children were saved from a terrible death in this neighborhood by being placed under wagon-bodies which were covered with blankets.

Three persons are reported to have been burned in the township of Huntley. Mrs. James Allen was burned to death in a potato field, where she took refuge from the fire, and a man and his two children, whose names have not been learned, met a similar fate.

SEND FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The charitable people of Ottawa are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings and minister to the wants of those who have been left homeless and destitute by the fearful ravages of the fires. Contributions of money and clothing are being received and distributed by various committees; and the poor, as usual, are not behindhand in the good work. But here, as elsewhere, it is probable the most deserving and those who have least the most will receive the least, while the shiftless are busy enough to warn the community against impostors, who are ever ready to reap a harvest from the calamities of others.

THE LITTLE TELEGRAPH.

Orton Challenges Craig to a Trial.

[From the New York World, 2d.]

Mr. William H. Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has sent to this office a reply to the statement circulated by D. H. Craig concerning the "New System of Automatic Telegraphy" invented by his father, the sending capacity of which Mr. Craig alleges to be 24,000 words per hour for each single repeater, and the capacity of the Morse wire of 600 per hour. "While we have substantial reasons," continues Mr. Craig, "for claiming that the Little system is capable of being worked in direct circuits from three to ten times greater than can possibly be done by the Morse system, we nevertheless have provided receivers with a new and very valuable 'repeater' instrument, which correctly responds to 400 words per minute; and by means of this repeater and the Little instruments it would be quite practicable to telegraph, by one manipulation, direct from this city to any other city in the Union, and place in the editorial rooms of every daily journal in such cities a news report at the rate of 400 words per minute, or 24,000 words per hour, and this rate of speed can be maintained any length of time solely by electrical and mechanical power." Mr. Orton, in his communication, argues quite fully and learnedly the practicability of any telegraphic system by which the above conditions can be fulfilled, and to demonstrate his confidence as to the correctness of his opinion, and also to give Mr. Craig an opportunity to prove his superior knowledge, offers the following challenge:

The Herald, World and Tribune shall be, or shall appoint, a committee of three, to arrange and superintend a trial between the one wire line and "that" system of Mr. Craig and one wire of the Western Union Company, from Washington to New York, each party to deposit with the committee $1 000, to abide the result of the trial. The committee shall cause to be delivered a dispatch in duplicate to Mr. Craig's line and the Western Union at Washington simultaneously, neither of the three parties to have any previous knowledge of the contents of the dispatch, which may be in writing or printed, and must contain not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 words. The Western Union will use but one wire and employ but two operators—one at each end—who shall not be charged or relieved during the trial. Mr. Craig shall be allowed six operators—three at Washington to prepare and transmit, and three at New York to receive, translate and copy the dispatch, and whichever party transmits, makes three legible copies, and first delivers them at the offices of the Herald, World, and Tribune, respectively, shall receive the $2,000. If awarded to the Western Union line, one-half will be contributed to the fund for the Morse statue in Central Park and the other half to the Telegraphers' Life Insurance fund.

☞ At a town near Toledo there was a Sunday school procession recently, in which a banner of carbic on cloth was displayed, inscribed, "Come to Jesus," and on the other "Shoo Fly!" It belonged to a base ball club of the better class, who had leased it, the former inscription being added for the occasion.

BUSINESS.

Opening of the Fall Trade—The Outlook in New York.

[From the New York Herald, Sept. 1.]

Throughout the business quarter of the city, where the centres of commerce and trade are to be found, there is the feel that trade is about to open, and that the prospects for a fair, if not a profitable, business, are very encouraging. In most of the warehouses the fall trade has already opened, and is now fairly in full swing. Orders for fall goods are pouring in rapidly, and the jobbing houses are busy in getting out the goods they have sold, and preparing for the fall trade, which they will be enabled to dispose of the goods they have purchased.

As we have intimated in an article printed in the Times during the middle of July, when the European war cloud was on the eve of bursting, the importations of foreign goods have been very heavy, and, indeed, the Continent has been ransacked for goods to meet the demand for the fall trade, which they could not find in European cities. Agents of the principal importing houses in this city, who were in Europe on business for the firms they represent, stated in their letters that they found great difficulty in placing orders, and that the entire stocks of the manufacturers seemed to have been taken up in advance. Goods had been manufactured for certain sections, and the manufacturers of the factories were employed in fulfilling these orders.

The prospect at that time was that the war, if it assumed any magnitude—which was then considered doubtful—would result in sending to this country large quantities of goods for which a market could not be found in Europe. A people engaged in war do not want luxuries, but only and articles as are necessary to their existence and comfort; hence those goods which had been manufactured for home consumption, and for use by the people of countries lying immediately contiguous to the place of manufacture, and which were not needed by the people for whose use they were prepared, would be sent forthwith to foreign countries, and there converted into money, which would be at the time most needed.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The result of the war of nearly two months has proved these theories to be correct, and the market of the metropolis is now filled with goods which have come here, some in obedience to order and large quantities on consignment for sale. The imports, naturally heavy at this season of the year, have been increased largely by the influx of goods sent over to find a market. The check in the demand in France and Germany which the war has occasioned, has cheapened goods materially, but the importers have thus far profited by this reduction, though the consumers are beginning to feel the decline, as the quantity of goods is increased beyond the demand.

The dry goods trade is very active just now, and there is a fair prospect of its continuing so. The stocks are very large, and the styles of the season, which attract the eye of the consumer, and retailers declare that they have no reason to complain. This is the declaration every year, and wholesale storekeepers to be filled with purchasers who, with well-packed wallets, or comfortable balances on their bank-books, buy freely, confident of their ability to turn their honest promises into honest way.

COTTON GOODS.

There has not been a very great reduction in cotton goods, for the reason that when the stock gets to a certain point the mills stop running on the same principle that the cotton-growers seem to make black diamonds when the price falls near their standard of equality. Still there has been a falling off in price of cotton goods, notwithstanding the manipulations of manufacturers, yet those consumers who have had occasion to purchase will testify. The cotton crop is large and the export demand is light. Manufacturers cannot well afford to remain idle, and there is so much competition that the supply is kept down to the point of remunerative profit. A glut of the market produces an effect very desirable to consumers.

FRENCH GOODS

In French goods there is a large demand, consequent upon the idea which has obtained with dealers, that the war, which is fast decimating that country, would not only stop the immediate production of those goods, but would prove ruinous to business for some time. The articles which are now in the market have been for some months out of the looms of the manufacturers, and the major part of them have long ago been ordered for exportation. It is doubtful if any orders which have been given since will be filled, and the probability is that for many months we shall have no new Parisian styles, which have been so acceptable to our belles.

WOOLENS

Woolens have been in demand and will so continue, as prices have advanced since the war. This is the case, also, with other British goods—linens, etc.—which took a leap upward almost simultaneous with the declaration of war.

GERMAN TOYS.

About Christmas time the investors will miss the variety of toys which were so freely imported and sold at such cheap rates as to much increase the enjoyment of our children. The German ports are pretty effectually blockaded, and the manufacturers of these articles are, instead, busily engaged in the work of destruction, that they have neither time nor inclination for the labor of creation. Dealers in these articles, which delight the infantile mind to such a degree, are loss to draw his purse strings with freedom, say that the trade must be dropped for a short time, and it will come close as abruptly as the most enthusiastic reformer could wish. There will be scarcely time, even if there be inclination, for the manufacture of these toys, and the sooner young America makes up his mind to do without them, the better for the youngster and his papa.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The fur trade looks well even now, and the wholesale dealers and manufacturers have been busy all summer, while people were sweltering with the mercury way up among the ninetieths, in making preparations for the coming fall and winter business. It is as yet a little too early to speak definitely of the prospects of the fur trade for next winter, but those interested declare that it must be very lively. At any rate, they are ready to exhibit new styles and an almost endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The clothing dealers have enjoyed a very prosperous season, and the large manufacturers are busy with their preparations for the fall trade. Buyers are now in the city in large numbers, and seem encouraged by the prospects which are presented for fall business. The advance in woolens will affect the higher priced clothing, and the impression prevails that garments cannot be afforded at such low rates as have prevailed for several seasons past. French cloths have been imported in large quantities, and it is probable that the market may be glutted with this class of goods.

The business of the month of September will enable a better idea to be told than can be related now. By the first of October the war on the continent will assume such a shape that its duration will no longer be a matter of conjecture, and then merchants will know what to depend upon.

The Social Evil Ordinance Successfully Assailed.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The new social evil ordinance has been assailed successfully in the Police Court. So long as the last class legislated for tamely submitted to be mulcted in illegally imposed license fees, well and good; but the first "unfortunate" who rebelled against paying a sum of money which the Board of Health had no right to demand, and had the courage to test the matter in a court, the ordinance fell to pieces like a rope of sand. We yesterday printed the opinion of the City Attorney on the subject; and he advised the Mayor that the City Council no longer had any authority to impose a tax or license on the class in question. Any tyro who had been six months in a lawyer's office ought to have known that much. The City Council is empowered by the State Legislature to do certain things, to perform which cannot be delegated by the former body to others, or the well known legal axiom, *delegatus non potest delegare.*

But it appears to us that the women against whom the ordinance was launched could take even higher ground than was assumed, or was necessary to adopt, in the test case recently decided. At present it is maintained that the ordinance was faulty only in the matter of delegating a power to the Board of Health, which the Council itself ought to have exercised; and no doubt the Council will now essay to patch the ordinance, so as to make it more perfect." We apprehend not. Unless we greatly err, the ordinance would be held in the Supreme Court to be faulty in nearly every respect; that the City Council acted *ultra vires* in enacting the law; and that legislation by a very much higher tribunal will be necessary to reach the unfortunate class in the manner proposed. The subject is one upon which we cannot enter into sufficient details of a legal argument in order to render our views clear. It is almost too delicate to admit of newspaper controversy at all. But we may venture to observe in a general way that the City Council have sought to clothe the Board of Health with powers, or the latter body has assumed powers, which are utterly at variance with the legal rights and liberty of the subject, and therefore are unconstitutional. We express no opinion on the usefulness or desirability of such an ordinance as that in question. For persons we apologized for the lost ones against whom the publicare sought to be protected, and, indeed, who are sought to be saved from their own sin and folly. But, bearing sticklers for the law, and being opposed to the smallest injustice being done even to the most abandoned in our midst for the purpose of accomplishing even a great good, we shall always advocate keeping within the four corners of the law. Those of the unfortunate class who may voluntarily submit to be dealt with as the Board of Health may choose, there can, of course, be no objection to placing them under its care. But a wide distinction must be drawn between a voluntary submission, without legal coercion, and that submission which manifestly is made under fear that without it the machinery of the law will be put in motion. The mag who walks to the gallows with guards on every side of him can scarcely be said to voluntarily commit to be hanged, for he well knows the uselessness of opposition. But no benefit to a person will justify an illegal attempt to do him a service. If a man have a gangrened arm, which will surely cause his death unless amputation be performed, it manifestly would be wrong to perform the operation against his consent.

We would suggest that the opinion of several of the ablest counsel in St. Louis be taken on the question, and if it be adjudged a mistake, and then merchants will know what to depend upon.

THE BOOK-CONCERN BURGLARY.

Further Account of the "Great Safe Robbery"—The Result of Not Sleeping Near the Safe.

[From the New York Tribune, 31.]

The Methodist Missionary Rooms, at No. 805 Broadway, were burglarized on Friday night or Saturday morning, and the safe in which the work of "Jersey City Wet Lead" stands, which are worthless to them, a small amount of fractional currency, and some silver spoons.

Custom Room, which are in the same building, and are entered from a door on the back alley, the thieves did not attempt to enter. Failing here, they tried the mission-rooms door with success. The safe in these rooms is of large size, and would shield, for the safe-keeping of records, though small amounts of money and valuables have been sometimes deposited in it. It has several drawers and a small iron safe within, all of which were locked. The main door of the safe is fastened by a combination lock. The strange part of the affair is that the thieves knew the secret of the combination, without having the key—a fact which, it would seem, could only be accomplished by a knowledge of the combination. Both drawers, and the small iron safe, had been pried open, and much broken. A carpenter's chisel, such as is used for drawing nails, and a wooden ma ket, were used for that purpose. The chisel was left lying near the safe, but the mallet was put back into a chest of tools in another part of the building, after being used. The name of the mallet was traced by a small piece broken out of it in striking, which was left in the safe, and corresponds exactly to a recent swell in the mallet. The thieves got very little to repay them for their trouble. The bonds are of no use to them. One of the tin boxes, which was labeled "private papers," contained a valuable gold watch, but they did not think it worth while to waste time in breaking open this box. The total losses, including bonds, the watch and the silver, all bonds are the property of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Durbin. The robbers had provided themselves with candlesticks and other notables, and appear to have taken a leisurely inventory of their work, leaving the remnants on the table near the safe.

The police are actively engaged in ferreting out the robbers, and with good prospect of success. The mystery of the opening of the combination lock without breaking it is the subject of much conjecture. No keys are used in the combination lock. Two same formula has been used in turning the knob for a long time, and only three persons have been acquainted with this, viz. the Rev. Drs. Durbin and Harris and the Rev. Mr. Terry, the Secretaries of the Missions Board, all of whom occupy the rooms. There was one means, however, by which a knowledge of the combination could be obtained; but as explanation of it would involve a series of detectives in their surveillance of a certain person it is not made public, though stated privately to the reporter of the Tribune. The facts of the robbery were promptly made known to the police, but, for the obvious reasons stated, it was regarded as undesirable to allow the details to be published at once. Three men were noticed lounging around the premises in a suspicious manner on Tuesday evening, by the officers on duty at that point. The officers stopped them, and they giving vague and unsatisfactory answers, he ordered them away. A private watchman saw them toward midnight at the same place. One of them carried a compact value and wore a suit of black. There is a strong indication that they operated in collusion with a person employed in the building, and the officers are now working up the case upon this theory.

The Rev. Dr. Harris states that several reporters called at the Rooms, in reference to the robbery, on the following day, and that he requested them to defer publication of the subject. At the same time he declined to give any details in regard to the robber, leaving them to obtain information, if they could, from the police.

There appears to be no doubt that some one entirely familiar with the building and its habits took part in the robbery; yet his information must have been limited as to the money transactions in the room, or he would have known that very little was kept in the safe. The officers of the mission room are largely reluctant to make the facts known in detail until an investigation had been made, and in this view of the case were supported by the advice of the detectives employed. The result of the attempt to prevent the details from coming to light has shown the unwisdom of such efforts. Rumors, false statements, and fabrications are dealt out to the public by manipulations journalists in place of the truth. The embellishment of which the few and simple ascertained facts were served up were so numerous, false, and absurd as to have been highly amusing, if not disgust with the malevolent imaginations of the Methodist clergymen. An inventory of the several items of the notion entitled "Great Safe Robbery," in the Herald, shows pretty clearly that either Baron Munchausen or the Father of Lies himself has turned his hand to reporting in this city. The follow gem amongst others given by way of illustration: That the Methodist Book Concern is in trouble once more; that the affair does not concern the Book Concern; that $100,000 in "money and valuables" were taken; that "large leather wallets and bill-books" were scattered about; that "a large number of registered letters were also thrown about;" that no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery was found; that "small wallets containing the lifetime savings of humble preachers" were taken; that "many valuables filled with the surplus accumulations of fortunate and fashionable preachers" were taken; that by the robbery "the entire life work of many of the lives of many are swept away; that any of "the reverend gentlemen grew insulting, saying ungentlemanly things unworthy of repeti-; that "the robbery will cripple for a considerable time before any exact estimate of the loss can be made;" that the "figures given were the estimates of some of the officials of the Book Concern;" that any of the property taken belonged to "clergymen and preachers and returned to "clergymen, superintendents, special agents, and on their mid-summer vacation—many of them absent in Europe or distant States, and that it is under such a state of the case that the loss need was left by them with the Concern as to the value of the several deposits severally made by them."

The following letter is sent to the Tribune for publication:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: We have read with no little surprise and sorrow an account of "The Great Safe Robbery in the Methodist Book Concern," in the Herald of Friday, Sept. 1. Such is not and it is not located in the premises of the "Book Concern," which was opened is not the property of the "Book Concern," but is the Mission Room, and we have had no loss to the Mission Room, and we have had no loss to persons and amounts, as a fabrication. The only loss of importance is that of a single officer of the society. About $15,000 in bonds, belonging to private property, were taken; but they are valueless to others, and will in all probability be speedily recovered. The aggregate of the losses does not amount to $300. Only one man not connected with the Mission Rooms has lost a farthing, and his loss is of importance as involving some heartaches of his family, and not for its intrinsic worth.

J. P. DURBIN,
J. H. HARRIS, Cor. Sec.

MISSION ROOMS, No. 805 BROADWAY, Sept. 1, 1870.

☞ A jury in Rockland county, New York, rendered the following verdict recently: "We find that the said Walter — was drowned August 1, 1870, in the Hudson at Tappan Cove, in the town of Stony Point, by recklessly jumping into the river while under the misleading influence of intoxicating liquor obtained at the stores of John Connor and John Connel, licensed by the Board of Excise in the face of a remonstrance against license signed by two hundred and fourteen names; and we do say that a Board of Excise that would grant such a license, against such a remonstrance as was presented to them, is, in our opinion, worthy the confidence or suffrage of a Christian or moral people."

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati.....GEN. LYTLE.....3 P. M.
Memphis.....ANNA.....3 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 3.

Geo. Buell, Cin. — United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison. — Tarascon, Henderson.
Jennie Howell, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 3.

Geo. Buell, Cin. — United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison. — Tarascon, Henderson.
Glasgow, White river. — Shannon, N. O.

THE RIVER came to a stand yesterday, with three feet six inches in the pools down the Indian shoals. It will be falling to-day. The weather was very pleasant, with a cool breeze blowing all day from the west. Business the past week was a great improvement on the week previous. A large number of merchants are in the city laying in their fall stocks, and the indications are that freights by the river will be offered quite freely the present week.

Captain Jesse K. Bell, of New Orleans, is in the city.

The Wauanita has deferred her departure for New Orleans until Monday evening.

Captain Parrish's line was launched from David Barmore's ship-yard yesterday evening.

The Gen. Lytle is the only Cincinnati mail boat to-day, leaving the company's wharf boat at 3 p. m. promptly.

Captain Gus Hodges' new boat, Bertha, is completed, and will leave for Red river via New Orleans this week.

By a private dispatch to Capt. B. C. Levi we learn that the steamer Leonidas has laid up at Carrolton on account of low water.

Burnt oil may be removed from the brass works of an engine by scouring it first with fine emery and oil, it is rubbing it with a fine file.

The Magenta is said to look finer than ever. She will run this season in the Memphis and New Orleans trade. Bill Neal will command and Adolph Martin will be in the office.

The Aunt Fallet is got off yesterday evening on account of not being able to have the freight of the Abeona transferred in time. She will probably leave for Memphis this morning.

Those who know best think it will not pay to take the Water. She has careened badly, and her chain is liable to slide off at any moment. When last seen her chimneys were still standing.

Capt. Alf. Stein, owner and commander of the P. W. Bradley, was in New Albany yesterday getting his boat ready to go to Mound City to be docked. She was to have left yesterday evening.

The Jennie Howell came down from Cincinnati yesterday morning, and was safely taken over the falls by Captain Pink Varble. She landed at the Portland wharf, where she will remain until Tuesday to receive freight for New Orleans and Red river.

A member in a New Orleans Sunday school was examining his boy, and asked them "Who was Pontius Pilate?" when one of the boys, with a smile of triumph, exclaimed, "Why, Mr. M., he was the pilot of the B. E. Lee."

The Belfast barge, in descending the falls yesterday morning, struck the Newton's rock below the railroad bridge. The ferry boat was lightering her off late yesterday evening. She is probably afloat at this writing. The consequence of this accident the Belfast did not depart.

The steamer Shannon departed for New Orleans yesterday evening with a big trip. Her cargo is part consisting of 300 pea bagging, 800 empty barrels, 80 head of mules, 250 bbls pork, 4 boilers and timbers for the Jackson Low, as a steamer building at Memphis, and forty passengers.

The City of Evansville came near sinking on her last trip, on Saturday night. On Tuesday night, she struck some hidden object where the boilers of the Cumberland were taken out on the starboard side of the boat, and broke the floor timbers. She leaked considerably, but not so badly but what she could proceed on her trip.

Captain Scantlan's new boat, lying at the foot of First street, is rapidly approaching completion. Her cabinets are not that they will have her finished and ready for business by the 1st day of October, and she will be one of the finest and most elegantly furnished boats of the kind in the Southern trade.

The steamer Crescent, (late Geo. Dickinson,) departed from her berth for White river with a good trip. The Crescent is the first boat to run with Alexander Pound Company, for the season, and they have followed up their first venture with a good cargo. The Crescent will make one more trip next week, during which time she will be fitted out for the boats of into line leaving promptly on advertisement.

The steamer Indiana has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and presents a fine appearance. Capt. R. E. Neal has been up-river time nor money to make his boat one of the most beautiful of the Ohio and Mississippi steamers. The cabin and Ladies' saloon have been painted and gilded, and the Ladies' saloon has been refitted and refurnished in a new style. She will resume her place in the New Orleans and Louisville packet company's line as soon as the season opens.

The St. Louis papers of the 2d says: "We have received from Mr. Charles Charlie, general Ticket master for the pool of an. Louis, some interesting statistics, giving the number of arrivals, showing the number of the first ten days of August. The number of arrivals of daily, tri-weekly, and bi-weekly packets was 711, arrival of other boats, 1,277, total 1,988, showing a total of thousands of which were from the upper Mississippi, 40 from the Illinois, 16 from the Missouri, 10 from the Illinois, 5 from the Ouiva, 4 from the Tennessee, 4 from the Red, 1 from the Alabama, 1 from the Ohio. There were also 46 arrivals of barges, the tonnage of which, together with the 1,988 of the 711 steamboat arrivals, amounted to 99,212, on which a wharfage duty of $4,963 35 was paid. Tonnage of the regular packets was 80,000. The amount of wharfage for monthly licensed was $3,372 50. Wharfage for wood was $971 65, and for lumber $21 75, making the total wharfage paid, as aforesaid $8,381. The Great Republic was the "mammoth" of last month, her tonnage being up to 1,800. Lou Anna was the other extreme, tonnage 44."

See third or fourth page for river dispatches.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sundays.)	10:00 P.M.
7:15 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sundays.)	3:30 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:00 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sundays.)	11:00 A.M.
2:50 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:10 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:20 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Stan. Mail. (Daily except Sundays.)	10:15 P.M.
5:45 P.M.	No. 3 Louisville & N. Exp. (Daily.)	8:40 A.M.
2:30 A.M.	No. 5 Mail and Exp. (Daily.)	1:00 P.M.
8:15 A.M.	No. 35 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Except Saturdays.)	8:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sundays.)	7:55 A.M.
2:30 P.M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	No. 1, Night Express. (Daily except Saturdays.)	6:30 A.M.
	Sunday express leaves Indianapolis.	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sundays.)	1:20 P.M.
2:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A.M.

The line leaves depot on Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI & MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

		LEAVE
Morning Mail Boat	Foot of Wall street.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Mail Boat	Foot of Wall street.	4:00 P.M.
Gen. Lytle	Foot of Market street.	3:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1dly

CITY ITEMS.

Eureka! Eureka!!
For many years the fair Queens of Eve
Have been in a tremendous commotion
About how to secure the most delicate skin—
Let them try Dr. WHITAKER'S LOTION.

Charm'd by the beauty at once this imparts,
Blushing maids court this chaste toilet complete
Without Dr. WHITAKER'S LOTION.

Paris may boast of her cosmetics rare;
But why should we cross the old ocean?
America's scans can never be beat;
Then all hail Dr. H. STAKER'S LOTION.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!
Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of wedding life without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Good News for the Little School Girls.
Mrs. A. E. Porter will open to-morrow twenty cases of new Fall Style Hats at $1 apiece.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks and valises manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, sinecure sinecurists old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but modern and progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science, Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Parsons Brandy is the latest improvement in the medical science process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest possible price.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1.50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1.00. Bind it if you can.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Bunnewell's
Standard New England Medical Preparations,
comprising the Bunnewell Compound Cough Candy (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (30 drachs per bottle) for neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, as a cathartic, and a specific for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (30 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parlans, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These popular and reliable preparations, partially known as the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect satisfaction, and those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. BUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, 361 J. Burson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. mSaly

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.
The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Fresh Arrival.
Our Frits, Rhine, Magic, Schenham, Granite, and all late fall style hats, at
PREUSER & WELLENVOSS',
No. 56 Market, between Second and Third.
s6lc

Look to Your Interests
and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

How is This for High!
You can buy a nice trunk, with tray and rollers, for $1 50 at Brennan & Duffey's, corner of Fourth and Main, under the National Hotel.
su-tf

No More Baggage Smashing.
The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Sensation.
Brennan & Duffey, the only practical trunk makers in the business, are selling trunks about twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Corner of Fourth and Main streets.
su-tf

If you want a trunk that you can
throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

English Sparrows.
Persons desirous of obtaining sparrows can do so by leaving their orders with PYNE & CREIGHTON, No. 88 Fourth street, who are about to make an order for them. They will also take orders for boxes.
se2 d3

Trunks Retailed
at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,
and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks
at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FALL, 1870.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

Mrs. A. E. Porter has arrived from New York with the largest and finest stock of Paris Millinery Goods ever shown in Louisville and which she invites the Ladies of Louisville to call and examine, at No. 118 Fourth street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Southern Manufacturer,
look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a much. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S.
142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

Hard to Beat.
You can buy a large Russia Hide Trunk, the finest style and finish, for $10, at Brennan & Duffey's, corner of Fourth and Main, under National Hotel.

Yarns, Yarns, Yarns.
A large stock just arrived, for the wholesale and retail trade. Shaker yarns, common yarns, variegated colors, &c.
se4-f STOCKING FACTORY, 148 Market st.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,
old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented India-Rubber Trunk Shield, now being used by D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the days, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ Before purchasing your China, Glass and Queensware, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated ware, &c., you will find it to your interest to call and examine our stock.
J. DOLFINGER & CO.,
No. 86 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.
se3 d3 sw2f

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around
among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Noticed Notice!!
We are offering splendid bargains in summer Hosiery and Underwear to make room for our large stock of fall goods just arriving.
se4 tf STOCKING FACTORY, 148 Market st.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.
One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not rub on the edges of the boxes which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Ivoride Table Cutlery (imitation of ivory), a superior article, durable and cheap, at
J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S.

Something New.
The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia sine traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Old Trunks
neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

MARRIED.

BALLAN—WALKS—On the 31 inst., by the Rev. C. H. Nelson, JOHN F. BALLAN and MRS. HELEN WALKS, of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.
Step by step this commodity has attained its unprecedented fame. They are universally approved. They support strengthen, and aid the growth of the muscles. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, allaying irritability while supplying warmth. They seem to accumulate electricity, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied, by which healthy actions are induced. Even in paralysis, where articulation was suspended, the use of the Porous plasters to the spine restored the power of speech, and materially reduced the paralysis. In fact, the patient could help herself, while before the Porous Plaster was applied she was as helpless as a baby. We refer to Mrs. Sally Flint, Springfield, Mass., Sold by Drug. Inst., Boston, Brandreth house, New York. au29 dsw6w1m

RELIGIOUS.

Open-air Preaching.
REV. Dr. Dudley will preach at the corner of Ninth and Green streets this afternoon at 3 o'clock. After which Rev. Mr. Weaver will deliver a temperance address. Rev. Dr. Cook and other prominent speakers will address the meeting at O'Neill's alley, at 4 o'clock. Music will be furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Religious Notice.
THE Rev. Dr. Anderson will preach at Twelfth-st. M. E. Church (south) to-day at 11 A. M., and the Rev. J. S. Scobee, pastor, at the same hour in the evening.

Religious Notice.
REV. J. M. Weaver, Pastor of the Chestnut-street M. E. Church, will preach in the afternoon, and take the subject of "Universal salvation" to-night, at 8 o'clock.

Religious Notice.
REV. A. W. Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., late of Virginia, will preach at the Broadway Sunday Church to-day at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M.

Religious Notice.
THE Rev. J. McKendree Reiley will preach at the market-street M. E. Church this morning at 11 o'clock, and this evening at 8 o'clock.

Religious Notice.
THE Rev. Dr. Norton will preach at Trinity Church to-day (Sunday), the 4th, at 10 A. M.

Religious Notice.
REV. I. A. Henderson will preach at Kavanaugh. The hours are as usual.

Church of the Messiah, cor. of Fourth and York Streets.
REV. J. H. HAYWOOD, having returned to the city, will preach in the Sunday-school room, entrance on York street, Sunday, the 4th, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. The Sunday-school will also be reopened, teachers and scholars will please attend promptly at 9½ A. M.

Religious Notice.
REV. R. A.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1870.

THE FASHIONS.

Fashion, really, presents the appearance of being in half mourning, so many toilettes of black and white are to be seen. Black silk over-dresses are a charming addition to the universal white suits as the fall approaches, and we feel the necessity of some item being adopted to relieve the monotony of our unmitigate attire. We see many black silk skirts, with over-skirts of white, looped at the sides and back, with bows of black ribbon to correspond with the suit, which may be worn with the half, tight-fitting, white basque. The combination, however, is not confined to black silk and white muslin, but a black grenadine which we saw was very attractive. It was a trained skirt, trimmed at the bottom with clusters of puffs, which were placed at equal distance apart, and arranged horizontally, separated by bands of Valenciennes insertion; the trimming was edged top and bottom by Valenciennes. The heart-shaped corsage, bordered of the basque, and wide pagoda sleeves, had rich lace of the same description for their finish. In the winter we are to have jets again for trimmings, and it will be all the more fashionable for having been laid aside for a while. There seems to be no chameleon in the number of yards it takes for a garment, but we expect to be able to chronicle a noticeable tendency to lessen it hereafter. The material is not so cut up, greater prominence being given to the ground work when its richness can be effective. A loop here and gather there are depended on, to give style and an individuality to the long flowing over-skirt that is to be the feature of the coming autumn; it will have a free, careless grace, that depends upon the general style of the lady who wears it. The short, puffed overskirt has been entirely abandoned by ladies pretending to fashion. In its stead has been adopted this one, that reaches to the top of the flounce that trims the dress. According to the edict of extreme fashion, the flounce must be a quarter of a yard deep. The upper skirt is cut precisely like the one before, that is, the front and sides gored either with one or two full breadths behind, according to the width of the material, only it should have a little more fullness, as the under-skirt is quite scanty. The front of this, when hanging straight, should come just to the top of the flounce of the under-dress, and sloping away behind until the back breadth touches the floor. Trim with a single ruffle, either falled or plaited, loop up carelessly at the back and on the hips. This can be done by fastening tapes to the under sides of the breadths and tying them together. The flounces can be large or small, as suits the general style of the wearer; full round figures require deep flounces, and small ones, shallow. These ladies who possess the knack of giving a bewitching air of jauntiness to their toilets, add to it by arranging the over-skirt in such a way as to throw the fullness back of the hips. The over-skirts being deep, and without a great deal of trimming, gives a simplicity of style that can be worked by the commingling of rich lace, which need be limited only by expense by good taste and the wealth of the wearer. The pale buff color, known as "corn," is imitated in every kind of fancy wool and silk material, so that the prospect is, that this shade, which has been so popular this summer, will remain so during the fall and winter months. The prettiest shade is said to be the "corn dore," which will, no doubt, be doubly popular, from the fact that the name dates from the time of Marie Antoinette, whose hair was the same shade.

II.

These comfortable-looking wraps are beginning to make their appearance. Pretty reversible ones are a yard and a half and two yards square. Some of these have stripes of quiet colors—cold gray, brown or steel, on white ground; others show stripes of warmer colors on black grounds. A lady friend, who visits the Ottoman, has the scarlet stripes alternating with the gay Roman colors. What is termed the shawl costume has been brought out. This consists of a shawl merely, which is tied in either self-color or plaided, made into a sailor hat, with a feather, plus matelot trimming skillfully cut, so as to make the large do service as trimming. The sleeves are usually cut deeply flowing and pointed, giving the appearance of a good deal of drapery—a very becoming style to slight figures, but should be tried by bonny ones. Everything else in the way of street wraps is being thrown aside, except such as are used for convenient carriage wraps for cool evenings. The last-mentioned are made of fancy cloths, tastefully decorated with brilliant colors. One we saw could be worn in either of three ways, the material being shirred out, so as to make the large do service as trimming. The sleeves are usually cut deeply flowing and pointed, giving the appearance of a good deal of drapery—a very becoming style to slight figures, but should be tried by bonny ones. Everything else in the way of street wraps is being thrown aside, except such as are used for convenient carriage wraps for cool evenings. The last-mentioned are made of fancy cloths, tastefully decorated with brilliant colors. One we saw could be worn in either of three ways, the material being skillfully cut

Courier-Journal.

[illegible] Monday Edition.

[illegible] Monday COURIER-JOURNAL, nex[illegible] Sunday issue, has a larger amount of greater variety of interesting news [illegible] miscellaneous matter than any other [illegible] during the week. It reaches both [illegible] in advance of any competitor [illegible] Morning publication.

TELEGRAMS.

[illegible] at Memphis had a grand de[illegible] last night over the war news.

[illegible] Grant will not be able to attend [illegible] Cincinnati, unless the Cincinnati [illegible] next week.

[illegible] Justice Chase is now at Narragansett, [illegible] not indisposed from exposure during [illegible] expedition to the Northwest.

[illegible] Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is very low [illegible] Omaha, lies at the point of death [illegible] effects of having swallowed a potato-[illegible]

A little boy, son of Mr. Frank, at Omaha, [illegible] had both legs run over and cut off while attempting to climb upon the Union Pacific [illegible] yesterday.

[illegible] were great excitement at Nashville [illegible] Secession resolutions were offered [illegible] Fears were being entertained that [illegible] would seize the office of the Southern, corre[illegible] of German newspapers.

Edward Stephens, the original wit [illegible] to whom the Angel of the Lord pre[illegible] the pulpit from which the Book of [illegible] was established, is now at Salt Lake [illegible] in a photographer's gallery, and has [illegible] Kirtland, O.

[illegible] and Sheary, arrested at Memphis a few [illegible] on a charge of levying blackmail on [illegible] were released by Judge Hallum, [illegible] Saturday [illegible] of the deputy U. S. Marshal, for a [illegible]

[illegible] Commencement of the Scholastic Year.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND THE LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL HOUSES.

The Course of Study and the Text Books.

WHO ARE PERMITTED TO ATTEND.

No city in the country has a better system of public schools than Louisville. The buildings are all commodious and comfortable and the teachers are of the highest order. The course of study launch as experience has demonstrated to be the best.

The scholastic year begins to-morrow, and there will be a simultaneous opening of the schools, books and the working and drawing of lessons for school. Teachers and pupils, invigorated by a long vacation, will return to their work with renewed energy.

Below will be found a complete list of the districts, text-books, school-hours, and the location of the school-buildings, and the regulations for admission to the public schools:

SCHOOL HOURS.

Two sessions from September 5th to the first Monday in November, from 8½ a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. Session for the balance of the year, from first Monday in November to first Monday in April from 9 a. m. to 12 m., with recess of 15 minutes at 10½ a. m. and 30 minutes after 12 m.

TUITION FEES.

Tuition fees for children living outside of city limits must be charged at the following rates, to be paid in advance for each half year: Male pupils, school for grammar grades, $100; Female High School, $75; for all primary grades, ward schools, $50; for night grades, $20; for the grades in colored schools, $20; for night schools, $10. Income of the school fund will be applied to the payment of the amount of taxes to may pay to the city for the current expenses of the schools, upon the production of the receipted tax bill for the year.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE.

Sec. 1. All persons in the city of Louisville shall be entitled to the privileges and benefits of the public schools.

Sec. 2. No pupil shall be received or continued in the public schools under the age of six years, except by special permission of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 3. Primary and district pupils shall not be permitted to attend any school except the one in the district in which they reside, except special permission in writing of the Superintendent and of the Principal of the school to which they desire to go. Intermediate pupils, in order to attend a school in another district, shall obtain the consent of the Superintendent, and permits shall be valid during the school year and no longer.

TEXT BOOKS.

Male High School—[illegible] at last year.

Female High School—Mathematics, Robinson's Similar Arithmetic, Robinson's Elementary Algebra, Robinson's Geometry.

Primary Schools—Primary Lessons in Natural History, Gray's New Plant Grower, Hooker's Natural Philosophy, Hand Book of the Stars, Wells' Chemistry.

History—Wilson's Outlines.

Philosophy—Hooker's Intellectual Philosophy, Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.

English Language—Bullock's Composition, Orthon's Elements, Swinton's Rhetoric, Anderson's Rhetoric, Shaw's English Literature, Shaw's Specimens of English Literature, Webster's High School Dictionary.

Latin—Ollendorf's Latin Course.

French—Fasquelle's French Course, Fasquelle's Telemaque, Fasquelle's Racine.

TEXT-BOOKS IN USE IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Readers—Goodrich's 5th and 6th.

Speller—Sanders' Union.

Geography—Swinton's Manual, No. 3.

Written Arithmetic—Towne's Practical.

Mental Arithmetic—Stoddard's Intellectual.

Grammar—Butler's Large Grammar.

History—McDonald & Blackburn's History of the United States.

Penmanship—Spencerian.

Singing—Song Garden No. 3.

TEXT-BOOKS IN THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Readers—Goodrich's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.

Speller—Sanders' Union.

Geography—Swinton's Manual No. 3.

Written Arithmetic—Towne's Practical.

Mental Arithmetic—Stoddard's Intellectual.

Grammar—Butler's Practical.

Penmanship—Spencerian.

Vocal Music—Song Garden No. 2.

Graded Songs No. 3, and Golden Songs.

TEXT-BOOKS IN USE.

Loomis' Graded Arithmetic No. 3, 7th and 8th grades. Golden Robin, 3d, 4 th, 5th and 6th grades. Song Garden No. 2, 1st and 2d grades. Perkins' Leave Wreath, Hymns for Little Children.

GERMAN TEXT BOOKS.

Male High School—Woodbury's New Method, Woodbury's Elementary Reader, Woodbury's Reverse Reader.

Intermediate Schools—Fourth German Reader, Knobel's series; Third German Reader, Knobel's series; Fasse's German Studies; Sauer's Copy-books, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Grammar—Third Reader, Knobel's series; First Second Reader, Knobel's series; One's Grammar; Sauer's Copy-books, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8; Sauer's Copy-books, Nos. A and 7, 8 and 9, and 10; First Reader, Knobel's series, Sauer's Reading Course; Eighth num [illegible]

LOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The school-houses of Louisville, outside of the Male and Female High school, consist of four intermediate, thirteen district schools, and four branch schools.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

First Intermediate—Market, Campbell and Western.

Second Intermediate—Corner Center and Walnut.

Third Intermediate—Corner Thirteenth and Green.

Fourth Intermediate—Third and Commercial, Portland.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

First Ward District—Canal, Main and Washington.

Second Ward District—Market, Campbell and Wenzel.

Third Ward District—Broadway, Clay and Shelby.

Fourth Ward District—Walnut, Jackson and Seventh.

Fifth Ward District—Chestnut, Floyd and Preston.

Seventh Ward District—Fifth, Broadway and Twelfth.

Eighth Ward District—Walnut, Center and Fifth.

Ninth Ward District—Magazine, Ninth and Tenth.

Tenth Ward District—Green, cor. Thirteenth, Eleventh, cor. Green and Seventeenth, Duncan, and Columbia.

Eleventh Ward District—Market, Seventeenth and Hancock.

Branch Schools—Market Street—Methodist, Seventh and Hancock.

Montgomery-street District School—Montgomery, Eighth and Jacob streets.

Twelfth Ward District—Chestnut, Third and Portland.

BRANCH SCHOOLS.

Fulton Street—Fulton and Adams, branch of First Ward.

Germantown—Germantown, branch of Second ward.

Portland—Portland—Shippingport, branch of Montgomery-street.

California—California.

Intermediate Schools shall consist of the 1st and 2d grades, and the District Schools of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades, as in the Grammar Schools, by the action of Harrison for the Public Schools of this city.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS—INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

First Intermediate School—Corner Market and Fifth streets.

The District shall be that part of the city east of Fifth street, and the River, running thence south to the center of Chestnut street, thence east to the center of Floyd street, thence south to the city limits.

Second Intermediate School—Corner of Center and Walnut streets.

The District shall be that part of the city west of the western line of the Second Intermediate School District, and east of Eleventh Cross-street, Portland, and Twenty-first street, Louisville.

Fourth Intermediate School—Corner of Third and Commercial streets, Portland.

The District shall be that part of the city west of the western line of the Third Intermediate School District.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

First Ward District School—Canal street, north of the Canal.

The District shall be that part of the city west of the western line of the Fifth Ward District, and south of the canal.

Shippingport School—Seventh and Eighth grades.

The District shall be that part of the city north of the canal.

WARD COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LOUISVILLE FOR THE YEARS 1869 AND 1870.

Eighth Grade—Reading one hundred and fifty lessons in a week, one lesson each morning and one lesson each afternoon; Spelling, one hundred and fifty words, one hour each morning, Writing on slate the small letters and the ten Arabic figures; two times a day, Written arithmetic, one hour each morning, Mental, one hour each afternoon, Stoddard's Intellectual, one lesson each afternoon, Geography, Pinnell's Primary, completed, omitting sections 228 to 232 and 315 to 320; once a day. Stoddard's Intellectual, in miscellaneous examples, three times a week; Butler's Practical, completed, omitting Prosodies; once a day. McDonald & Blackburn's to chapter LXXII, page 301; once a day.

[illegible]

Fifth Grade—Goodrich's Fifth Reader, 100 selections from pages 1 to 250, one lesson each week; Sander's Speller to Sec. XXII; three times a week; Spencerian Copy Books, Nos. 4 and 5; Sauer's Copy-books, Nos. 5 and 6; Sauer's Reading Course; Spencerian Copy Books, Boys, No. 7; Girls' No. 8; two times a week. Donnell's Composition, reproduction of the analysis of the lessons in Fifth Reader; two times a day. Written arithmetic, one hour each morning, Mental, one hour each afternoon, Stoddard's Intellectual, one lesson each afternoon, Geography, Pinnell's Primary, completed, omitting sections 228 to 232 and 315 to 320; once a day. Stoddard's Intellectual, in miscellaneous examples, three times a week; Butler's Practical, completed, omitting Prosodies; once a day. McDonald & Blackburn's to chapter LXXII, page 301; once a day.

[illegible]

Third Grade—Goodrich's Fifth Reader, 100 selections from pages 1 to 250, one lesson each week; Sander's Speller to Sec. XXII; three times a week; Spencerian Copy Books, Nos. 4 and 5; Sauer's Copy-books, Nos. 5 and 6; Sauer's Reading Course; Spencerian Copy Books, Boys, No. 7; Girls' No. 8; two times a week. Donnell's Composition, reproduction of the analysis of the lessons in Fifth Reader; two times a week. Written arithmetic, one hour each morning, Mental, one hour each afternoon, Stoddard's Intellectual, one lesson each afternoon, Geography, Pinnell's Primary, completed, omitting sections 228 to 232 and 315 to 320; once a day. Stoddard's Intellectual, in miscellaneous examples, three times a week; Butler's Practical, completed, omitting Prosodies; once a day. McDonald & Blackburn's to chapter LXXII, page 301; once a day.

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THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

Its Celebration by the Germans Last Night.

The exciting war news received from Europe early yesterday morning was the theme of conversation all day and nightly among the German population, who seem entirely jubilant over what they consider the most glorious news from the Fatherland. All day long the dispatches were eagerly looked for, and the newsboys reaped a rich harvest from the sale of "extras." Little knots of enthusiastic Germans gathered on the corners and crowded into the newspaper offices inquiring for a confirmation of the first dispatch, or discussing the probability of its correctness. Hat-crushing, Hannerscher singing, and beer-drinking was the order of the day. As the afternoon dispatches came in the excitement grew more intense, and all the enthusiasm of the day seemed to culminate in one grand jubilee at night.

Shortly after eight o'clock bonfires were kindled on Jefferson and Third streets, and the streets were soon thronged with an exulting, happy and excited crowd of Germans—men, women and children. Many houses along the eastern portion of Main street were brilliantly illuminated. The Veikhelmfeier, the rooms of the German Orphans Society, in Rudd's block, and Schaefer's, on the corner of Main and Jacob, threw forth the banner of the Fatherland amid a perfect blaze of light. St. Joseph's Saloon, on Seventh street between Main and Market, was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with an elegant silk banner. The Teutonia Singerchor Society were there and sang some many German national hymns, patriotic songs, and the German Hymns, "Vat r Rhein," and "Die Nacht am Rhein."

Of the amount of beer drank no approximate idea can be given. Scheid sold twenty-five kegs of beer, Schreckenberger thirty-six kegs, Sharp sixteen kegs, and Beck's Hall twenty-six kegs. The singing, drinking and jollification was kept up on very late hour, when the hilarity ended and the crowd dispersed, many wended their way homeward singing, "Was ist das Deutschen Vaterlands."

THE NEW CITY OFFICIALS.

The Changes that Take Place To-morrow.

To-morrow morning many of the city and county officers who have so cheerfully offered themselves as sacrifices on the altar of public good will resume their private avocations, and the newly-elected public functionaries, Judge Hoke, who has served one term in the County Court and has become deservedly popular, will retire from the bench. T. Jack Cook will retire from the clerk's office, which will be filled by Charles M. Thruston, and new appointees will doubtless be made. Joseph Wilson, County Attorney, gives way to Alex. S. Willis, a young and aspiring lawyer, who will doubtless fill the position with honor to the city and credit to himself. Messrs. John Harrison and John Robb, the present Assessor and Surveyor, will hold their places. Mr. C. J. Weber will succeed Dr. R. Shadburne as Coroner, and Ambrose R. Cates, who occupies the place of Mr. W. K. Thomas, the present faithful and accommodating Jailer.

In the City Court, Judge Craig retires, and J. Sap. Brownfield, who polled the largest number of votes in the last ballot, will succeed him. Though Judge Craig has filled his office with wisdom and justice, there is much room for improvement in the management of our City Court, and Judge Brown will doubtless mitigate many inconveniences, not to say evils, attending it. The new Clerk, Mr. John C. Lorna, will succeed Messrs. Phil. Tompkert, Jr., and Fred. Weber, who have made excellent officers. The Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Frank Hagan, holds over, and the Sheriff and Marshal of the City Court will not be qualified until the 1st of January.

The Jefferson Circuit Court.

The September term of the Jefferson Circuit Court commences to-morrow morning, and will continue for one week. Annexed is a list of prisoners in jail and of persons recognized to appear whose cases are docketed for trial. Those marked with an asterisk are on bail:

Anderson, Nancy, w. c. Armstrong, John.
Bowles, Thos. Bohrhiffer, Jno. George.
Berman, Samuel. Brown, Chas., m. c.
Brown, J., m. c. Brown, John, m. c.
Brown, Jas., m. c. Carter, Josephine, w. c.
Carter, Joseph. Cooper, Chas., m. c.
Cornett, Ed., m. c. Cornett, Ed., m. c.
Delaney, Pat. Dickinson, Wm.
Duncan, Jos., m. c. Dix, Levi, m. c.
Edwards, Richard. Groome, Wm., m. c.
Haggard, Mary, w. c. Goon, Wm.
Henry, Chas., m. c. Heitz, Jno.
Howie, Mike (2) Hall, Wm., m. c.
Hall, Jno., m. c. Hable, Theo.
Hall, Wm. Jackson, Mary, w. c. (2)
Jackson, Wm. Kepsel, Carlo.
Kunis, Julius (2) Kelley, Henry, m. c.
Lipright, Wm. Lyons, Thos.
Lyons, Jno. Mitchell, Jno.
Marshal, E., w. c. (2) McCord, Hugh.
McCord, Sarah, w. c. (2) McBride, Mary.
Matthews, Peter. O'Connor, Jno. C
Noland, Silas. O'Hara, E. C.
Oney, Geo. Powers, Alfred (2)
Price, Thos., m. c. Ross, Dan., m. c.
Ross, Jas. Rudolph, Jno.
Ross, Jno., m. c. Riddle-rger, Wm.
Sweeney, Elias. Smith, Jas.
Sweeney, Jas., m. c. (2) Scott, Geo. (2)
Shipman, Jas. (2) Sears, Andrew. (2)
Shanahan, Mat. Taylor, Stephen, m. c.
Thompson, Robert, m. c. Vaughan, Wm., w. c.
Walker, Henry, m. c. Woolfolk, M., m. c.
Wright, Jno. Wharton, Jno.
Walker, Thos. (2) Welch, Jrnos.
White, Mary, w. c.

New Music.

The publishing house of Mr. Louis Tripp, Main street, has just issued the following new music, viz: "I Trust in Thee," polka, by Mrs. A. H. Smith; "Friendship March," by Miss Lloyd; "Jennie Grey," song, by Miss Wilbourne; "Where the Swallows Homeward Fly," march, by Hubel; "Nora McGirran," song, by King; "My Darling is Dead," song, by Miss Emma Brown; "Sweet as Fairy," song, by Meisinger; "Chateaux en Espagne" ("castles in the air"), song, written by Fuller, and will be sung at the theater next Friday, the opening night, by Mr. Parson Price; "Jennie Grey," song, by Miss Wilbourne; "Le Bon Mariner; "Departed Hopes," mazurka, by Meisinger; "Golden Waves March," by Meisinger; "Golden Shore Mazurka," by Meisinger. The three last-named pieces are really beautiful.

THE RACE FOR CONGRESS.

Election of Delegates to the Kentucky Nominating Convention.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Executive Committee, delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention to be held at Lexington on the 1st inst. were elected in the various precincts in the following manner:

FIRST WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Jas. Harmanson, Ed. Harmanson, A. McGilvery. Alf. Herman, Dan Roberts.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Dale guide, Jos. Talley, G. Long, W. Wade, D. Lafe Smith, H. Gray, Jno. J. Dorrance, John Kane. Abernathy, Jno. Ryan, John W. Pauli, C. Barton, Joseph McGrane, Geo. B. Clarke, Hal. Foley.

SECOND WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Thomas Walker, Chas. E. Jones, Dr. E. A. Mathews, A. Bonner. George Francis, Henry Hagan, W. E. Ray.

SECOND PRECINCT.

James Sleeper, Phillip Sieg. Chas. Hammond, J. E. Boyd, John Barnhart.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Jacob Rapp. Jacob Gerhart.

THIRD WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Delegates. Jas. McDermott, Geo. York, J. D. Morgan, Jr., J. Bond. Alternates. John Carrigan, Richmond, M. Bonn, Wm. Carey.

The above precincts are entitled to five delegates.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Chas. Smith, Henry W. Lightburn, Geo. A. Bahl. Wm. Sleeper, Jno. Bruce, John S. Carr.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Phil. T. German, Ed. Dugger. D. Williams, Dan Fox, Alex. Talbott.

FOURTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Thomas Rankin, Jno. Thompson, Orvil Kean, Dennis Maddox. James Montgomery, William Walking, H. Dunn, E. M. Ferguson.

SECOND PRECINCT.

T. C. Tucker, Chas. Selvage, Jno. B. Williamson, B. Palmer. John McAlister, W. B. Connell, Geo. W. Davis.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Richard Jones, Patrick Cuttle. Joseph Akers.

FIFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

A disturbance occurred in this precinct, and a portion of the crowd left the Fairgrounds, Col. Jack Allen, among the number. He has issued a call for a meeting on Monday, at 7½ p. m., at Wellman's Hall. These were remarked elected the following delegates:

John Gleason, John O'Connell, Pat. Dillon. T. J. McMannon, P. C. Carroll, Ed. Parker.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Delegates. T. L. Jefferson, Dr. W. H. Bland, G. B. Shepherd, J. W. Mickell, B. W. Gray. Alternates. J. L. Smyser, Pat. Bland, J. N. Kelcoz, Dr. T. P. Satterwhite, Philip Walker.

SIXTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Delegates. Claiborne Norris, M. Harrigan, John R. Stevens, Henry Wimhoff, Jos. Brown. Alternates. L. Simpson, W. P. Shepherd, Geo. G. Gray, J. J. Allen, W. H. Merriwether.

SECOND PRECINCT.

J. M. Duncan, John Barbee, Dr. Gaulb. T. D. Fox, W. F. Beasley, E. C. Coleman.

SEVENTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

F. T. Fox, Wm. O'Brien, Jno. O'Herron, Dan. Conly. Geo. Fleming, Jno. Shaw, Chas. Kremer, Martin Weichel, Jr.

SECOND PRECINCT.

William Mix, Calvin Wood, W. B. Hamilton. D. W. Oknuth, B. E. Cox, J. D. Burton, J. J. Houston, John O'Hanson, Gus Ehrt.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Pat. Dunbrick, J. W. Dunn, M. Hasan, John Calahan. John Quinley, Taylor Underwood, Ben. Hurst, Ben Hurst.

NINTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Thos. Coleman, J. P. Dodge, Martin Flaherty. Mike McDonough, J. P. Dodge, Thos. Smith, Ben Beach.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Delegates. Edward Fuller, James O'Leary, James Fitzpatrick, Jos. B. Reed, John Mohan, Thos. Crabb. Alternates. James Callahan, H. J. Tyler, E. A. Lubker, F. E. Green, Jno. Dougherty, James Salee.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Thos. Casey. Jno. Fowler, John Connelly.

TENTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Delegates. Ed. Connell, Philip Fischer, John Hennessey, Owen Brady. G. C. Price, Wm. Treanor, Wm. Harrington.

Alternates.

John Kennedy, John Hacker, James Kirker, Ed. Doland. A. Burke, Thomas Sellier, Wm. McCormick.

SECOND PRECINCT.

James Sayres, R. S. Veech, Gus Smith, Jr. Wm. Coughlin, Geo. Ferguson, Michael Hyland, Sam Rhodes.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Sy vester Doyle, James Wilson, Frank Dunbury. Luke Roach, Jerry Sullivan, D. H. Musselman, John Tierney.

ELEVENTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Delegates. Andy J. Musselman, Pat Nelson, Pat Ryder. Alternates. Billy Thorp, Dave Messenger, — McDonald, — Geasler, Jno. Ryan.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Richard Jones, Patrick Cuttle. John McAlister, W. B. Connell, Geo. W. Davis, Jno. B. Williamson, B. Palmer.

THIRD PRECINCT.

James Leonard. John D. Gleeke.

TWELFTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

J. W. Brown, Josh. Brown. Frank Gaiser, J. Schnaeberg, Harvey Newall.

THIRD PRECINCT.

Delegates. Julius Dorn, Sebastian Hubbach. Alternates. Pat. Dannon, Will Roberts.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BLANKENBAKER'S PRECINCT.

Scott Newman, Jr., Jno. Ashmore. Cash Bush.

CAMP RUN PRECINCT.

Delegates. Jasper Gray, Wm. Alysbach. Alternate. Dr. J. J. Talbott.

SPRING GARDEN PRECINCT.

Dr. E. D. Standeford, George Kaimp. Jeff. Williams.

BASE BALL.

Red Stockings vs. Atlantics.

The following is the full score of the game Friday, at Cincinnati, between the Atlantics and Red Stockings:

CINCINNATIS.	O.	R.	ATLANTICS.	O.	R.
McVey, rf	2	3	Pearce, ss	5	0
Gould, 1st b	4	2	Smith, 2d b	3	0
Wasman, 2d b	4	1	Carey, 1st b	3	0
Allison, c	4	1	Chapman, 1 f	5	0
G. Wright, c f	3	1	Ferguson, c	2	1
Leonard, c	3	1	Pike, p	4	0
Reisman, p	3	1	Hall, c f	4	0
Cuthbert, 3d b	3	1	Fisher, 3d b	4	0
Deasy, l f	3	2	McDonald, r f	3	0
To'al	27	14	Total	27	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Atlantics	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—3
Cincinnatis	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	4	2—14

First Base on Errors—Cincinnatis 8, Atlantics 10.

Home Runs—Sweasy 1.

Base Pins—Pull out by Gould 5, Waterman 1, Sweasy 1; assisted by Gould 5, Leonard 5, Sweasy 1. Put out by Start 7, Pike 1. Pearce 1; assisted by Smith 4, Pike 8.

Time of Game—Two hours and one hour.

Fly Catches—McVey 3, Gould 2, Waterman 3, Allison 1, Leonard 1, Sweasy 2, Deasy 2; total 14; Smith 3, Start 1, Chapman 1, Carey 1, Pike 1, Hall 1; total 8.

Foul Bound Catches—Ferguson 1, Allison 1.

Out on Strikes—Waterman 1, Brainard 1.

Double Plays—Cincinnatis 1, Atlantics 1.

Left Bases—Cincinnatis 8, Atlantics 7.

Umpire—Mr. William H. Booth, of the Eagle.

Scorers—Messrs. Pulsifer, of the Times, and P. Gaffney, of the Commercial.

Time of Game—Two hours and nine minutes.

The famous White Stockings, of Chicago, will play the Eagles in this city, at Cedar Hill, on Thursday afternoon next. We can hardly hope for the success of the Eagles, but they will have out their strongest nine and will do their very best. They probably need a little more practice than they have had, but they will play with the precision and spirit they manifested in their last match with the Junior Red Stockings, they will make the game a most interesting one.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Base ball game to-day, Olympics, of Washington, 13; Forest City, of Cleveland, 25.

German Theatrical Performance at Masonic Hall for the Benefit of the Wounded of the Fatherland.

Last night the German Dramatic Association Minerva, assisted by the Orpheus Singing Society, performed the beautiful drama, "Hans Jurgen," by Bobel, to perfection. The performance was opened with a beautiful prologue, written by our well-known poetess, Minna Kienberg, which was read and received with the utmost enthusiasm. The poem is printed, and will be sold for the benefit of the wounded soldiers at twenty-five cents a copy. It can be obtained at Henry Knobel's book-store and at Mr. Kriegbaum's, the secretary of the committee on assistance. We do not desire to criticise the performance, but must confess that the piece was played exceedingly well, though only acted by amateurs. We especially have to mention Mr. Jos. Schneider, who played "Vat r Rhein," and "Die Nacht am Rhein."

Of the amount of beer drank no approximate idea can be given. Scheid sold twenty-five kegs of beer, Schreckenberger thirty-six kegs, Sharp sixteen kegs, and Beck's Hall twenty-six kegs. The singing, drinking and jollification was kept up on very late hour, when the hilarity ended and the crowd dispersed, many wended their way homeward singing, "Was ist das Deutschen Vaterlands."

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[illegible]

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. T. J. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.

Judge Craig, having resumed the bench yesterday after the vacation of the Circuit Court, the docket was called, and the cases were soon disposed of, as follows:

B. C. Hicks, assault on Henry Sarcedert; held in his own bond of $100 to answer.

Joseph Fraber, abuse of family, continued till Monday.

Sarah and Harvey Russell, peace warrants sworn out by M. Delanoy; all parties bound over to keep the peace.

John Galaway, stealing a watch from some unknown person; continued till Monday.

Hermin Spell, petit larceny; discharged.

Mary Haggard, stealing $30 from Emma Small; held in $300 to answer before the grand jury.

Joseph Faber, assault on Charles T. Bissmiger; held in $500 to answer.

Pat McGrath, assault on J. H. Gray with intent to kill; continued till Tuesday, and bond fixed at $300.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Petition for the Sale of an Estate and Examination of the Executors.

Mrs. Isabella executor vs. L. L. Shreve's heirs, petition in equity.

Your petitioner, Mrs. Boyce, for his own behalf, and in behalf of the defendants as may join him in this prayer, humbly showeth to your honor that the plaintiff's intestate, Mr. Lewis of Catharine Boyce, died intestate, and that Catharine Boyce was sister to L. L. Shreve, deceased, that by reason of the death of the intestate the property therein mentioned. Your petitioner is informed and believes the true intention of the testator, capable of giving consent, desire that the said property should be sold and proceeds divided according to their respective shares; your petitioner further states that Thomas Shreve, one of the executors named in said will, have expressed their willingness to join the heirs in a sale of said property, and such consent is now filed in court; nevertheless, he has never made it consummated. Your petitioner alleges that the property mentioned in said will is not divisible in kind and most of necessity should be sold in order to effect a partition of said estate. Your petitioner alleges that all the heirs are sui generis, save Catharine Dunlap, daughter of M. M. Dunlap, who is, as your petitioner is informed, still a minor, and consequently is not competent to contract, nor can your petitioner be appointed her guardian. Your petitioner alleges that all the heirs are of full age, and that the said